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Tourism Satellite Account for India (TSAI)

Training Workshop on Tourism Satellite Accounts
9-11 December 2019
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Outline of the presentation

- Introduction
- Tourism Satellite Account
- Data Sources for India's TSA
- Products recommended in TSA:RMF
- Methodology
- Key findings from India's Third TSA

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Introduction

National Accounts

National Accounts are a set of aggregated economic statistics, balance sheets and tables that provide an accounting framework of the economy.

The unit of analysis to which classification is applied is an establishment.

Introduction (contd.)

Satellite Accounts

Satellite account is a framework to measure the size of economic sectors that are not defined as industries in the National Accounts. It maintains a loose relationship with the national accounts, with boundaries expanded and reclassified. In satellite accounts, certain types of transactions (such as tourism, health care, environment, etc.) are analysed from the expenditure side.

The unit of analysis to which classification is applied is a transaction.

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Introduction (contd.)

Demand-based nature of Tourism sector

- Unlike other sectors of the SNA, tourism is defined by the characteristic of the purchaser demanding the products not by the products itself.
- Many aspects of it are already embedded in the system of national accounts but are not readily apparent.
- While other sectors follow supply side based definition, tourism is a demand side activity, defined in terms of the consumption of a visitor.
- Value of output of a particular sector is measured as the total produce or the total supply of the sector, but as far as tourism sector is concerned, its total value of output is the value that is demanded by the consumer or tourist.

Outline of the presentation

- Introduction
- **Tourism Satellite Account**
  - Uses of TSA
  - TSAs of other countries
  - List of countries that have developed TSAs
- Data Sources for India's TSA
- Products recommended in TSA:RMF
- Methodology
- Key findings from India's Third TSA

Tourism Satellite Account

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an accounting procedure designed to measure the consumption of goods and services associated with tourism within the geographic boundary of an economy, according to internationally agreed standards, concepts, classifications and definitions.

It helps in assessing the size and contribution of tourism to the economy.

The preparation of TSA, across all the countries, is based on UNWTO's recommended methodological framework, RMF: 2008.

Tourism Satellite Account

- Of all the satellite accounts (environment, health, unpaid household activity), TSA is the only account approved by UN Statistical Commission as an international recommendation.

- It is TSA that demonstrated (across all the countries) that tourism is a function of international tourism and more importantly of domestic tourism.

Uses of TSA

- Analyses tourism from an economic point of view
- Fills the gap relating to role of tourism in economy
- Internationally comparable accounts
- Calculates tourism value added and employment
- Derives direct and indirect shares in GDP and Employment
- Illustrates the interlinkages of tourism with other sectors

TSAs of other countries

- Canada was the first country to prepare TSA, way back in 1990s.
- Of 156 UNWTO member countries, about 60 countries prepare TSA.
- Some of the countries which prepare TSAs on regular basis are US, Canada, Australia, Brazil, New Zealand, Chile, Egypt, Italy, France, Japan, China, Philippines, Germany, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain.
- Among all South Asian countries, only India prepares TSA
- Bangladesh attempted a pilot TSA study in 2011-12.

List of countries that have developed TSAs

Australia	Germany	Netherlands
Austria	Greece	New Zealand
Bahamas	Guatemala	Nicaragua
Belgium	Honduras	Oman
Brazil	Hong Kong, China	Peru
Canada	Hungary	Philippines
Chile	India	Poland
China	Indonesia	Portugal
Colombia	Ireland	Romania
Cuba	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Cyprus	Italy	Singapore
Czech Republic	Jamaica	Slovakia
Denmark	Japan	Slovenia
Dominican Republic	Kazakhstan	Spain
Ecuador	Korea, Republic of	Sweden
Egypt	Latvia	Switzerland
El Salvador	Lithuania	Taiwan, Prov. of China
Estonia	Malaysia	United Kingdom
Finland	Mexico	United States
France	Morocco	Uruguay

Source: TSA Data around the word, UNWTO, 2010

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Data Sources for India's TSA

Important data sources used for the preparation of TSA are:

- Domestic Tourism Survey 2014-15, NSSO
- International Passenger Survey 2015-16, ISI
- Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2015-16, LB
- Consumer Expenditure Survey 2011-12, NSSO
- National Accounts Statistics 2017, CSO
- Supply and Use Table 2012-13, CSO

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Products Recommended in TSA:RMF 2008 and that included in India's TSA

Products Recommended in TSA: RMF 2008	Products in India's TSA
1. Accommodation services for visitors	1. Hotels
2. Food and beverage serving services	2. Restaurants
3. Railway passenger transport services	3. Railway passenger transport services
4. Road passenger transport services	4. Road passenger transport services
5. Water passenger transport services	5. Water passenger transport services
6. Air passenger transport services	6. Air passenger transport services
7. Transport equipment rental services	7. Renting of transport equipment
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services	8. Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities
9. Cultural services	9. Cultural and religious services
10. Sports and recreational services	10. Sporting and recreational services
11. Country-specific tourism characteristic services	11. Health and medical related services
12. Country-specific tourism connected products	12. Readymade garments
	13. Processed food products
	14. Alcohol and Tobacco Products
	15. Travel related consumer goods
	16. Leather footwear
	17. Soaps and cosmetics
	18. Gems and jewellery
	19. Printing and publishing

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- **Methodology**
  - Direct Impact
  - Supply and Use Tables
  - TSA Tables
  - Key TSA Aggregates
  - Indirect Impact
  - IO Model
- Key findings from India's Third TSA

Methodology

In order to measure the contribution of Tourism to GDP and Employment of the national and state economy, the TSA methodology estimates two types of economic impacts of tourism:

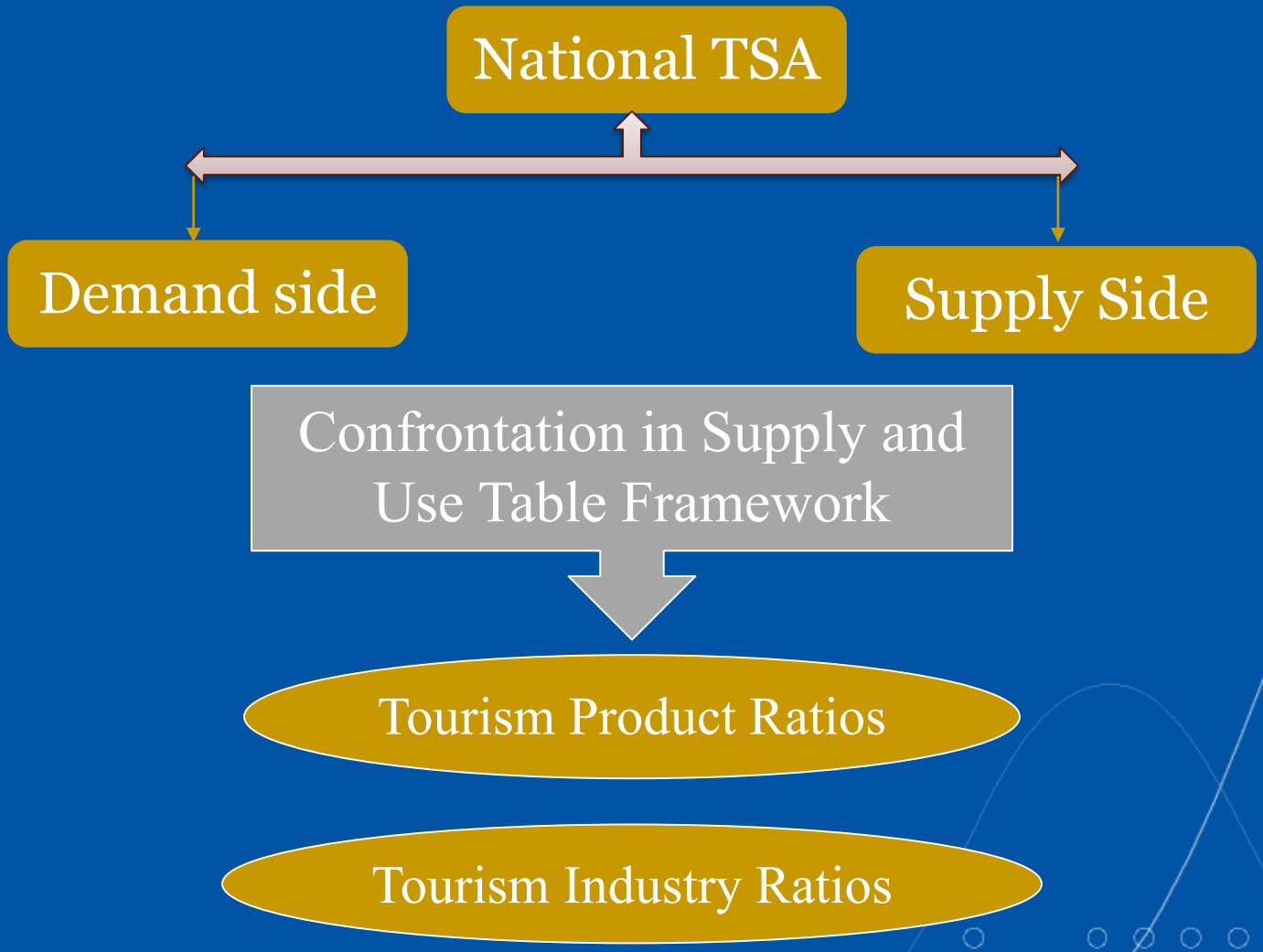
Direct

- UNWTO recommended methodology (RMF: 2008) to arrive at the direct contribution. This involves the preparation of 10 TSA Tables.

Indirect

- While RMF: 2008 does not put a mandate on estimating the indirect effects but lays a stress on the importance of estimating such effects using appropriate economic modelling techniques. We will use the Input-Output Models to estimate the indirect contribution at both national and state level.

Direct Impact



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SUPPLY AND USE TABLES (SUT)

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Supply and Use Tables

- In an economy, total supply of goods and services must equal their total uses
  - amount of a product available for use within the economy must have been supplied either by domestic production or by imports
  - The same amount of the product entering an economy in an accounting period must be used for intermediate consumption, final consumption, capital formation or exports

- Domestic output + imports = IC + final consumption + GCF + exports

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Supply and Use Tables

- The supply side at basic prices while use side at purchasers prices
- Therefore, for balancing the two sides, the supply side should also be brought to purchasers prices
- This is done by adding trade and transport margins and net taxes on products
- domestic output + imports + TTMs (total is zero) + net taxes on products = intermediate consumption + final consumption expenditure + gross capital formation + exports

Structure of Supply Table

Industry \product	Agrl	Ind.	Servs	Total dom. supply	Imp.	Total supply at BP	TTM	Taxes less subs. on prods.	Total supply at PP
1	2	3	4	5=2+3 +4	6	8=5+6 +7	9	10	11= 8+9+10
1. Agriculture									
2. Industry									
3. Services									
Total industry output at BP									

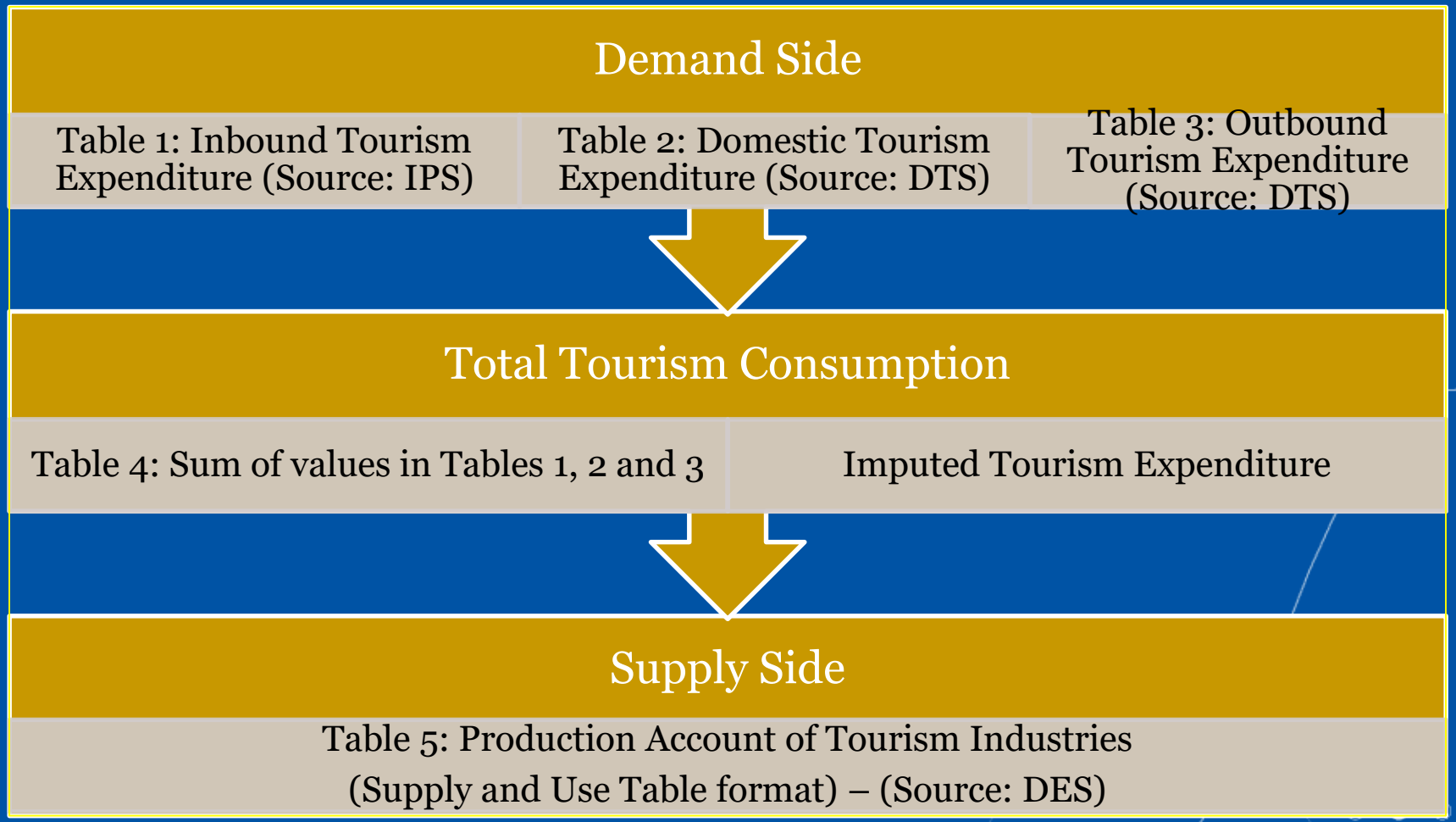
Structure of Use Table

Industry \product	Agri-culture	Industry	Services	Total inter-industry use	Exports (fob)	HFCE	GFCE	GCF	Total use at PP
1	2	3	4	5=2+3+4	6	7	8	9	10=5+6+7+8+9
1. Agrl									
2. Industry									
3. Services									
Total IC at PP									
GVA at BP									
• COE									
• Other taxes on prodn									
• CFC									
• OS/MI									
Total industry output at BP									

SUT for TSA

- Tourists make expenditures on products in the domestic economy;
- Domestic production and imports supply to meet these expenditures;
- Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national accounting framework through SUT is done to match supplies and expenditures;
  - This enables in estimating the value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying the products to tourists' purchases, and also the tourism direct gross domestic product
  - And estimate the share of TDGVA and TDGDP in the total economy
- This is the direct contribution of tourism to the economy.

TSA Tables


Demand Side
Table 1: Inbound Tourism Expenditure (Source: IPS)
Table 2: Domestic Tourism Expenditure (Source: DTS)
Table 3: Outbound Tourism Expenditure (Source: DTS)
Total Tourism Consumption
Table 4: Sum of values in Tables 1, 2 and 3
Imputed Tourism Expenditure
Supply Side
Table 5: Production Account of Tourism Industries (Supply and Use Table format) – (Source: DES)

TSA Tables

Tourism Product Ratios and Tourism Industry Ratios

Table 6: Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption

Contribution to GVA and GDP

Table 6: Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption

Tourism Direct Employment

Table 7: Employment in Tourism industries (Source: EUS, Labour Bureau)

GFCF of Tourism and other industries

Table 8 (Source: NAS)

Tourism Collective Consumption Expenditure

Table 9 (Source: Classification of Functions of Govt, NAS)

Non-Monetary Indicators

Table 10 (Source: ITS)

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 1: Inbound Tourism Expenditure	Inbound Tourism Expenditure for national level TSA refers to the expenditure incurred by visitors from other countries in the country of reference. For state-level TSA, this also includes the expenditure incurred by those from other states of the same country. The relevant expenditure data are collected from the unit level data of "International Passenger Survey" (IPS), conducted by ISI, Kolkata to prepare this table. These expenditures are estimated by the leading purpose of the trip.

TSA Table 1
Inbound Tourism Expenditure

- Source: Unit level data of International Passenger Survey (IPS-2015-16)
- Derived estimated Tourist expenditure by items and by types of tourists
- Both Package and non-package expenses accounted
- Reimbursed amount also accounted

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 2: Domestic Tourism Expenditure	TSA Table 2 focuses on domestic tourism expenditure by products and by purpose of travel. This table presents the domestic tourism consumption which refers to the tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference. At state level, this table refers to tourists from within the state. For this, data are taken from the "Domestic Tourism Survey" (DTS), conducted by NSSO in their 72nd Round.

TSA Table 2
Domestic Tourism Expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

- Source: Unit level data of Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS-2014-15)
- Extrapolated and then price adjusted for 2015-16.
- Both Package and non-package expenses accounted
- Reimbursed amount also accounted
- Applied factors to address under-reporting of household expenditure data

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 3: Outbound Tourism Expenditure	This table presents the tourism expenditure incurred by the resident visitor outside the country of reference on tourism characteristic and tourism connected products and services. At state-level, this also includes expenditure incurred by those travelling to other states. The expenditures included here are pre-trip expenditures. DTS is used to get the estimates for Outbound Tourism Expenditure

TSA Table 3
Outbound Pre-trip Tourism Expenditure

- Same as Inbound Tourism Expenditure
- Only pre-trip expenditure accounted

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 4: Total Internal Tourism Consumption	TSA Table 4 presents the total internal tourism expenditure and the total internal tourism consumption. Besides the internal tourism expenditure, the internal tourism consumption includes the imputed consumption. Hence this Table presents the sum of Tables 1 to 3 and the imputed expenditure. The components of imputed tourism expenditure are: • Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account • Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds) • Other imputed consumption

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 5: Production Account of Tourism Industries	This table presents the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries in the economy of reference. It conforms formally to the format established in the Systems of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 for production accounts. In the SNA, Production accounts are compiled for industries and institutions. These are prepared using the Supply and Use Tables (SUTs).
Table 6: Tourism Industry Ratios and TDGVA	This table is the core of the TSA as it is where the confrontation and reconciliation between domestic supply and internal tourism consumption take place. This table derives its conceptual basis from the supply and use tables of the System of National Accounts 1993. In this table, the total supply of goods and services in the economy of reference by products, which includes domestic production (production by resident industries) and imports, (including valuation adjustments), is compared with internal tourism consumption that has been derived in Table 4.

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 7: Tourism Employment	This table presents the total number of jobs (one employed person can take up more than one job, the other being of subsidiary nature) and number of people employed in the tourism specific industries.
Table 8: Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation	This table shows the gross fixed capital formation of the tourism industries, with a break-down of assets—construction (residential and non-residential buildings), machinery and equipment and improvement of land for tourism purposes, further disaggregated by tourism specific fixed assets. For the industries, the column sums represent the tourism GFCF of tourism and other industries, while the row sums represent the tourism GFCF by type of asset. To prepare this table at national level, we will use the GFCF by industries, available with CSO but at a fairly aggregated level (generally at 1-digit NIC level). However, the break-up of GFCF by different assets as recommended in TSA: RMF is not available. Therefore, the information on GFCF that is available at aggregate level will be used in preparing TSA Table 8.

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 9: Tourism Collective Consumption	This table shows tourism collective consumption by products and levels of government. Government provides services to the community at prices which are not economically significant. The receipts earned by the government from the community on account of providing these services are, therefore, very small compared to the overall expenditures involved. The government incurs these additional expenditures from its own resources. These government expenditures (including imputed expenditures, mainly on consumption of fixed capital of its fixed assets) in producing these services net of receipts from sale of goods and services is termed as government final consumption expenditure (GFCE). NAS provides general government expenditures according to economic and purpose classifications. One of the purpose classifications under classification of functions of government (COFOG) is "cultural, recreational and religious affairs services", which falls under the criteria of being tourism characteristic. We will use this data to prepare Table 9.

TSA Tables

TSA Tables	Description
Table 10: Non-monetary Indicators	TSA Table 10 presents a few quantitative indicators that are important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented. The indicators include the number of trips by forms of tourism, classes of visitors and duration of the stay, physical indicators regarding types of accommodation, modes of transport used by non-resident visitors travelling to the economic territory of the country of reference, and the number and size of the establishments belonging to tourism industries. We use MoT's publication "India Tourism Statistics" as well as DTS and IPS data to produce the set of tables to be included under Table 10.

TSA Table 10
Non-Monetary Indicators

Table 10.1: Inbound Tourism in India

Table 10.2: FTAs in India from different regions of the World, 2014-2016

Table 10.3: Month-wise number & percentage share of FTAs in India during 2015-2017

Table 10.4: FTAs in India according to mode of travel, 2001-2016

Table 10.5: Number Of Indian Nationals Departure From India, 1991 To 2016

Table 10.6: Domestic & Foreign tourist visits to states/UTs. 1991-2016

Table 10.7: Number Of Approved Hotels And Availability of Hotel Rooms

Table 10.8: Average Number of Total Employees per Hotel

Table 10.9: Hotel Guests By Category Of Hotels, 2015-16

Table 10.10: State/UT Wise Number Of Recognized Travel Service Provider

Key TSA Aggregates

- **Gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI)**
  - Sum of gross value added of tourism industries (considers entire output of these industries irrespective of whether the output is sold to tourists or others)
- **Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)**
  - Sum of the part of gross value added of all industries that relates to providing goods and services to tourists (only that output which is sold to tourists is considered here, but the domain includes all industries in the economy)
- **Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)**
  - TDGVA + net indirect taxes
- **Tourism direct employment**
  - Number of jobs in Tourism characteristic industries

Indirect Impact

- **TSA measures only the direct effects** of tourism consumption on output and value added of tourism industries and other industries serving them

- However, several producers do not serve the tourists directly, but they provide goods and services to tourists **indirectly** through tourism industries.

- By using **I-O table and I-O models**, it is possible to estimate the indirect contribution of tourism consumption and tourism aggregates to the economy.

- The estimates of **direct and indirect shares of tourism aggregates in the total economy** facilitate a more realistic impact of tourism activity on the economy

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IO Model

Steps involved:

- Tourism component extracted from each row and column of 24X24 SUT using TPR and TIR
- Additional row and column, representing Tourism separately, generated
- Resultant 25X25 SUT converted to 25X25 IO Table
- Output and Employment multipliers derived from Leontief Inverse Matrix

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KEY FINDINGS FROM INDIA's THIRD TSA

Internal Tourism Consumption by type of tourism (%)

Industries	Inbound	Domestic	Outbound	Total
A 1. Tourism characteristic products	27.7	70.4	1.9	100.0
1. Accommodation services/Hotels	86.5	11.7	1.8	100.0
2 Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	44.3	53.4	2.3	100.0
3 Railway passenger transport services	9.5	89.3	1.2	100.0
4 Road passenger transport services	9.1	89.9	1.0	100.0
5 Water passenger transport services	39.6	59.6	0.8	100.0
6 Air passenger transport services	19.1	78.2	2.7	100.0
7 Transport equipment rental services	33.5	64.4	2.1	100.0
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	39.2	51.4	9.3	100.0
9 Cultural and religious services	93.7	5.0	1.3	100.0
10 Sports and other recreational services	92.2	2.9	4.9	100.0
11 Health and medical related services	12.5	85.9	1.6	100.0

Internal Tourism Consumption by types of tourism (%)

Industries	Inbound	Domestic	Outbound	Total
A.2 Tourism connected products	33.0	60.1	6.9	100.0
12 Readymade garments	27.0	67.6	5.4	100.0
13 Processed Food	18.6	75.8	5.6	100.0
14 Alcohol & Tobacco products	51.7	42.4	5.9	100.0
15 Travel related consumer goods	31.7	56.7	11.6	100.0
16 Footwear	24.7	69.4	5.9	100.0
17 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerin	37.7	55.3	7.0	100.0
18 Gems and jewellery	58.9	37.1	4.0	100.0
19 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	48.3	44.7	7.0	100.0
Total Tourism specific products/services	28.9	68.0	3.0	100.0

Values of multipliers (2009-10 and 2015-16)

Multiplier	2nd TSA – 2009-10	3rd TSA – 2015-16
Output Multiplier	1.8252	1.8350
GVA Multiplier	1.8518	1.9236
Employment Multiplier	2.3256	2.2931

TDGVA and TDGDP (2009-10 and 2015-16)

	2nd TSA	3rd TSA	Growth (%)
Total (Rs. crore)			
GVA	6186950	12458642	101.4
Net Taxes	270401	1026606	279.7
GDP	6457351	13485249	108.8
Tourism Direct (Rs. crore)			
GVA	234912	346493	47.5
Net Taxes	2856	18174	536.3
GDP	237768	364668	53.4
Direct % contribution of Tourism to:			
GVA	3.80	2.78	
Net Taxes	1.06	1.77	
GDP	3.68	2.70	
GVA multiplier	1.8518	1.9236	
Direct + indirect % contribution of Tourism to:			
GVA	7.03	5.35	
GDP	6.82	5.20	

Employment (2009-10 and 2015-16)

		2nd TSA	3rd TSA	Growth (%)
1	Tourism characteristic Industries (in millions)	23.4	31.5	34.6
2	Total employment (in millions)	535.5	583.8	9.0
3	Direct share of Tourism, percent (3=1/2*100)	4.37	5.40	
4	Employment Multiplier	2.3256	2.2931	
5	Direct and Indirect share of Tourism, percent (4*3)	10.17	12.38	
6	Direct and Indirect tourism employment (1*4) (in millions)	54.47	72.26	32.7

Key Take-aways on Tourism GDP

Tourism Direct GDP increased by 53.4% between 2nd and 3rd TSA (in nominal terms)

However, Total GDP increased by 108.8% over same period

Hence, direct contribution of tourism to GDP decreased from 3.68% to 2.70%

Tourism linkages with other sectors improved
Multiplier increased from 1.85 to 1.92

Direct and indirect contribution decreased from 6.82% to 5.20%

Key Take-aways on Tourism Employment

Direct Jobs in Tourism increased by 34.6% between 2nd and 3rd TSA

Total Jobs in the economy increased by only 9.0% over same period

Hence, direct contribution of tourism jobs increased from 4.37% to 5.40%

Employment Multiplier decreased from 2.33 to 2.29. One job created in tourism generates 1.29 additional jobs

Direct and indirect contribution increased from 10.17% to 12.38%

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Trip:

A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns to the same place: it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places. An inbound trip will correspond to the travel between arriving in a country and leaving, whereas a domestic trip or an outbound trip will correspond to the travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. A domestic trip has a main destination in the country of residence of the traveller, while an outbound trip has a main destination outside this country.

Usual Environment:

The geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines. This is made up of one or more areas in which a person undertakes their regular activities such as their residence, place of work, place of study and other places frequently visited. The usual environment criteria has two dimensions – frequency (places that are visited on a routine basis) and distance (locations close from home for overnight trips).

Domestic Visitor:

Domestic visitors are those who travel within the country to a place other than their usual place of residence and stay at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/sarais/musafirkhanas/ agrashalas/ choultries, etc for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time.

International Visitor:

An international traveller qualifies as an international visitor with respect to the country of reference if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a non-resident travelling in the country of reference or a resident travelling outside of it.

International Tourism:

Comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips and the activities of non-resident visitors within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips.

Main Purpose of a trip:

The main purpose of a trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place. The main purpose of a trip is one of the criteria used to determine whether the trip qualifies as a tourism trip and the traveller qualifies as a visitor. If the main purpose is to be employed and earn income (compensation for the labour input provided), then the trip cannot be a tourism trip and the individual taking the trip cannot be considered as a visitor (even though it is outside his/her usual environment and for less than 12 months), but as an “other traveller”.

Internal Tourism:

Comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference as part of domestic or international tourism trips.

Internal Tourism Consumption:

Internal tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.

Imputed Tourism Consumption:

Consists of imputations made for the consumption by visitors of certain goods and services for which they do not make a payment. Imputation is confined to a small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the valuation of the implied transaction is available, and where their inclusion is consistent with the production boundary in the core national accounts.

National Tourism:

Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips.

National Tourism Consumption:

National tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of resident visitors, within and outside the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.

Tourism characteristic Industries:

Are those industries that would either cease to exist in their present form, producing their present product(s), or would be significantly affected if tourism were to cease. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic industries, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. Some countries use the criteria of at least 25 per cent of an industry's output must be consumed by visitors to be a country-specific tourism characteristic industry.

Tourism connected Industries:

Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which a tourism related Product is directly identifiable (primary) to, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the producer. All other industries are classified as non-tourism industries, though some of their products may be consumed by visitors and are included in the calculation of direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP..

Tourism characteristic Products:

These are defined in the international TSA standards as those products which would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which sales would be significantly reduced, in the absence of tourism. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic products, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. It is also recommended in the international TSA standards that country-specific tourism characteristic products are identified.

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Tourism connected Products:

Are those that are consumed by visitors but are not considered as tourism characteristic products. All other products in the supply and use table not consumed by visitors are classified as 'all other goods and services' in the TSA.

Tourism Product Ratio:

This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.

GVA at bp:

Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.

GVATI:

Gross value added of the tourism industries is the total gross value added of all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and of the degree of specialization of their production process.

TDGVA:

The value of direct tourism output at basic prices, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. This measure is directly comparable with the value added of 'conventional' industries such as mining and manufacturing and should also be used for comparisons across countries. See also Direct tourism output and Direct tourism GDP.

TDGDP:

TDGDP is direct tourism gross value added plus net taxes on products that are attributable to the tourism industry (tourism net taxes on products). Direct tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than direct tourism value added. Direct tourism GDP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, GDP. While it is useful in this context, the direct tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries. See also Direct tourism gross value added and Tourism net taxes on products.

Trade Margin:

A trade margin is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.

Transport Margin:

A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.

Multipliers:

An I-O multiplier is a quantitative measure created by a particular I-O based economic model. It is an analytical answer to a hypothetical question about how a certain expenditure is expected to impact the economy. The multipliers allow users to make estimates of the whole economy impacts of small changes in the economy.